New-Pork State Session Lame.

THE TRIBUNE has been authorized to publish the following: CXXXVIII.—An Act in relation to the fitted CHAPTER CCCXXXVIII.—An Act in relation to the fitted in secure at for local improvements in the City of New York Paned Agril 17th, 1858, three-fifths being presented in Senate Taylor and Assembly, do enset as follows: Sucress I. If in the proper relative to any assessment or assessments for local recedings relative to any assessment or assessments for local recedings to the same, any fraud or local irregularity shall be aligned to have been committed, the party sacrieved thereby may apoly to have been committed, the party sacrieved thereby may apoly to have been committed, the party sacrieved thereby may apoly to have been committed, the proposed to the Course of the Course of the Course of the City in which the lands so assessment are situated, proceed forthwith to hear the proofs and allegations of the estries.

proceed forthwith to hear the proofs and alogacies of the parties.

2. If, upon such bearing, it shall appear that the alleged fraud of tregularity has been committed, the said selesaments shall be wrated, and the lien created thereby, or by any subsequent proceedings shall selesa.

3. On the production of the certificate of the judge, before whom the proceedings shall be had, that a judgment which grave whom the proceedings shall be had, that a judgment which grave whom the proceedings shall be rad, that a judgment which grave had been saccementalled by the efficient having obarge of the assessment liefs to cancel thereon the sarcements so whether, and proceedings under the same.

4 Any person applying for reflet, under the provisions of this set, may unbrace in one proceeding any or all arecomments, for local improvements, in which he is interested.

45. Any lands which may be dicharged from any first for an assessment for any local improvement, may be spain assessed, in the manner now provided by law, for such amount as would have been justly chargeable, if fruid or irregularity had not been committed, but the amount so assessed shall be a lien on eath lands until first, and shall be collectable in the manner mow provided by until first, and shall be collectable in the manner move provided by material.

becometly chargeable, if frond or irregularity had not been co-mitted, but the amount so assessed shall be a lich on said han until path, and shall be collectable in the manner now provided I have for the collection of assessments, but all proceedings to mail a new assessment shall be at the expense of the Corporation of it off in which the lands may be situated.

16. This not shall take effect immediately.

city in which the lands may be stocked.

6. This set shal take effect immediately.

6. This set shal take effect immediately.

6. This set shal take effect immediately.

8. Stemboat Company. Passed April 17th, 1838, three-infine bring present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do eract as follows: Section I. Heary R. H. Haire R. Cornall White, John Borden, Jos. Heffmire, Andrew J. M. Custey, and such other presons as may hereafter be associated with the m, are hereby constituted a body corporate, associated with the m, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the fille of the "Neversit's Seemboat Company," and as such company they may prechase, build or center one or more steam-tomated by the man of the same to ply between the City of New York and any points or ports in Meumouth Compy, in the State of New Jersey, touching at any intermediate point or points in the bey and herby of New York.

6.2 The said corporation thall also have power to hold such real estar not exceeding five thousand dollars in value, and also to lease, build or repair such who fa and storehouse as may be required to carry on the brainess of the corporation.

7.3 The capital stock of the company shall be twenty thousand dollars, but the company shall have power to impress the same to the extent of one hundred dollars such stock holders in said company shall be liable for the debts of the corporation, in the manuer and to the extent provided for in tille tarce, chapter eighteen, section five of part one of Revised Statutes.

7. The tookholders of the said company shall be actived to never the stock now thirds in amount of the whole stock, they shall have power to make and carry into off or each by laws and regulations as may appear necessary, and also to appoin directors, manages and officers in accordance therewith, and also to increase the capital stock to such amount as they may deem necessary, not also to appoin directors, manages and o

passage of this act.

7. If it shall appear to the Superior Court of the City and County of New York, that after the said Company shall have been erganized one year, that they neglect or refers to cause their stemboat or stemboats to ply in accordance with this act for six mouths in any one year, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Court to adjudge and determine that he said Company has forfeited all right under this act, and thereupon this act shall cause and become volume. gease and become void.

§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCCXLV.—An Act to incorporate the Permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry of the General Assembly of the Prebyterian Church of the United States. Passed April 17th, 1078, three fiftes being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section I, John J. Owen, Ass D Suith, George L. Prentise, William A Sooth, Joseph B. Sheffield, Jesse W Benedict, Walter S. Griffith, Anson G. Pheips, William Poarths in Stevens, Henry Smith, Harvey Cudia, John Jenkins, William Dading and William Jessen, General Assembly of the Prebyterian Church which met in Cleveland, Ohio, in May eighteen hundred and lifty seven), and their successors in office are being constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of 'The Permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry of the General Assembly as said Assembly in the held of the said General Assembly, as said Assembly may from time to time direct; also to receive, take charge of and disburse as ay right and free time, may be entrusted to said General Assembly, or said Permanent Committee, for educational purposes.

2. The maid corporation shall posses the general powers and be

eral Assembly, or said Permanent Committee, for educational purposes.

§ 2. The said corporation shall possess the general powers and be subject to the provisions contained in this three of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable and have not been repealed or modified.

§ 3. The management and disposition of the shalls and funds of said corporation shall be vested in the individuals named in the first section of this act, and their successors in office, who shall remain in office for such period, and be displaced and succeeded by others, to be elected at such time and in such manner, as the said General Assembly shall direct and appoint.

§ 4. The said corporation shell in law be capable [of taking, receiving and holding any read or personnil estate which has been or may hereafter be given, devised or beques had to it or to said General Assembly, for the purposes aforesaid, or which may accrue from the use of the same, but the said corporation shall not take and hold real and personal estate above the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

deed thousand dollars.

§ 5. This not shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCCNLVIII .- An Act to amend the Revise CHAPTER CCCNLVIII.—An Act to amend the Revised Statute's in relation to proceedings assimat corporations.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do canct as foll.ws: Sacrico I. Section forty-two of chapter eight, article two, title four, part three of the Revised Statutes, is hereby smended so as to read as follows:

42 Such receiver shall possess all the power and authority conferred, and be subject to all the obligations and daties imposed, in atticle three of this fitte, upon receivers appointed in case of the voluntary dissolution of a corporation. It shall be his duty to keep an account of all moneys received by him, and on the first cays of January, April, July and October, in each and every year, to make and file a written statement, varified by his each that such statement is correct and true, showing the amount of memory received by such receiver, his agenta, or attorages the amount he has a right to retain under the provisions of this title, and the items for which he claims to retain the same, and the distributive share due cach person interested therein. He shall pay such distributive share the cach person or persons entitled thereto, on demand, at any time after such statement. Such account, statement, and all the books and papers of the corporation in the hands of such receiver shall at all reasonable times be open for the inspection of all persons having an interest therein. And in case of neglect or refusal to comply with either of the above requirements, or any dirty imposed upon him by this title, the Supre me Court, at either a Greenier Special Form, shall, on And it case of legical or relusar to comply which either of subve requirements, or any futry imposed upon him by this title, the Supre mc Court, at either a General or Special Term, shall, on the application of the party aggrieved, unless such neglect or refusar shall be satisfactorily explained to the Court, forth with remove such freceiver, and appoint some suitable person as receiver in his place. Such removal shall not viliate or amout any legal proceedings had by such successor as if no removal had been made. Such receiver; but such proceedings shall be continued by such successor as if no removal had been made. Such receiver shall also be liable to pay the par, y interested, interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on all moneys due to such party and retained by him more than one day after such demand made as aforesaid.

§ 2. This set shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER CCCXLIX -An Act to provide the means to see the Government. Passed April 17th, 1858, three lifths bei The People of the State of New-York, represented in Sem-und Assembly, do eract as follows: Section 1. There shall The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senata and Assembly, do cancer as follows: Sucritor 1. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year, communicing on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, a State tax of on mill and one quarter of a mill on each dollar of the valuation o real and personal property taxable in this State, to be assessed raised and collected upon and by the annual assessments and collection of taxes for the said fiscal year, in the manner now prescribed by law, to be paid by the County Treasurers, respectively late the Treasure of this State, and to be held by the Treasure thereof for the following purposes, that is to say: the whole amount of the proceeds of said tax shall be held, paid and applies to and for the uses or the general fund and for the payment of such claims and demands us may be a charge thereon.

STEAMBOAT RACING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your article in Wednesday's TRIBUNE does in justice to one of the boats plying to Shrewsbury and Long Branch. About a month since the Highland Light came on the route against the Alice Price, ostensibly to best her, in which attempt she was almost invariably defeated, being beaten time after time by the Alice Price: but the excitement and timidity created were found to operate unfavorably-passengers pre were found to operate unfavorably—passengers preferring to go by the Ocean Wave or Long Branch rather than by the competing boats. Now, it happens that the Wave and the Branch belong to the same monopoly that own the Highland Light, and the monopoly finding that by racing they could drive passengers from the opposition boat, have fixed their hours for leaving the same as those fixed for the Alice Price, but by the following advertisement, which appeared in Saturday's papers, it will be seen that the opposition concluded to block that game:

"The stemor Alice Poles will leave Robinson street plet this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock for Shrewsbury and Long will not receive the any beat that may be put against her."

This recountion was carried out, as Mayor Fiemann and many others who were passengers en board can

This resolution was carried out, as Mayor Flemann and many others who were passengers en board can testify to, and the traveling community may rest assured it will also be observed in the future, and none need fear for their comfort or safety while traveling in the Alice Price. She can well afford to rest on ner laurels, baving not only proved herself the fastest boat, but having carried more passengers than any boat on the route, thus showing herself to be the FAVORITE.

LOVE—PARENTAL AUTHORITY—SUICIDE.—We hear of a romantic affair between a couple of young people, terminating in the suicide of one of the parties by drowning. It would appear that for some time an attachment has existed between Robert Hoghes of this city, and a young lady of St. Clair County, Ill., contrary to the wishes of the latter's parents. A few days ago it was arranged between the lovers to be married clandestinely, at a house on Myrtle street, in St. Louis. The time fixed was Wednesday. On going to the rendexyons at the appointed time, young Hughes, instead of meeting the bride, found a letter stating that she had started for this city, but had been overtaken by her father, who compelled her to return and promise solemnly never to marry her affiance? Yesterday menning a hat and snuff-box were found on the bank of the river, in the lower part of the city, and in the latter a note, signed by Hughes, stating that he had destroyed himself on account of his disappointment. We give the story as we heard it. LOVE-PARENTAL AUTHORITY-SUICIDE.-We hear destroyed himself on account of his desappoint destroyed himself on account of his desappoint.

We give the story as we heard it.

[St. Louis Republicat.]

New-York Daily Tribune

INDUSTRIAL REFORM VL

ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE. PLAN OF A GREAT FARM, MANAGED ON JOINT-STOCK PRINCIPLES, AND WORKED BY MA-

CHINERY ON A VAST SCALE.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Six: The most difficult problem, pschaps, connected with our enterprise is the System of Industrial Relations, or the relations to exist between the members in prosecuting the various branches of Labor.

Two ends are to be a tained.

The first is efficient action and order in the prosecu tion of Industry. The individual must be prompt and active, executing properly and with preciales any branch or detail of work which he undertakes. The organization must produce discipline, devotion to the lective interests, method, order, and respect for established rules and regulations.

The second is personal liberty and independence. There must be no arbitrary control or dictation by insividuals, but obedience only to those Laws which the members have established, and which they volun

tarily accept.

Thus Liezhiy and Onnes must be maintained, and while system and efficiency—which are the guaranty of collective success—exist on the one hand, personal freedom and the enjoyment of equal rights, which are the guaranty of justice for the individual, must exist

on the other.
This combination of Liberty and Order, of individual

on the other.

This combination of Liberty and Order, of individual independence and methodical action in the prosecution of Industry, is possible only with a scientific Organization of Labor—an organization difficient from anything which has yet been established by men.

Four di thet systems of Labor, or rather four modes of prosecuting Industry, have existed up to the present time on earth. They are:

1. The system of castes. 2. Savery. 3. Serfiom or Feudal bondage. 4. The hireling system or labor for wages. Uncer the second and third systems, the incentives to labor are the Labor under the first and fourth, wash and Starwarios, or the fear of them. Thus material motives only, and of the lowest order, I ave been brought to bear, as a general rule, to force the masses to work; and the productive labor of the world, the creation of its wealth, have been and are effected by the groesest material motives—by the lash and by want. A radical reform must be effected in this great branch of human affairs. An Organization of Industry must be descovered and established, in which noble incentives will be employed, and by means of which men will be induced to work, from spiritual motives, instead of those low and material ones, which now force them to toll.

Among the incentives of a true Industrial Organization, we will meation the following:

1. Elegance of tools, implements and workshops, dresses, &c.

2. Labor prosecuted with friends and congenial con-

dresses, &c.

2. Labor prosecuted with friends and congenial conpanions.

3: Proper alternations of labor, so as to prevent

3: Proper alternations of labor, so as to prevent menotory and disgust.

4. Minute division of labor, allowing each individual to choose the part for which he has a taste and capacity, and freeing bim from the necessity of attending to all the branches of a work.

5. Equitable division of profits, securing to every person, man, woman and child, a share of the general product, according to the labor, capital, and talent of each.

6. Reward of merit and services by honorable distinctions, opening a wide field to ambition, and giving as a consequence a dignity to industrial pursuits.

7. The free choice of occupations, and realization of practical Liberty and Justice in all departments of Industry.

These and other incentives must be combined in the exercise of Industry: they will invest it with a charm,

exercise of Industry: they will invest it with a charm, which will render it attractive; men will engage in it voluntarily and from choice, and with as much ar-Attractive Industry is the great end to be attained;

Attractive ladustry is the great end to be attached; it will secure to Mah HEALIH and WEALIH, and darmish the basis of progress and improvement in all systems of Society. Unless Labor can be dignified and rendered attractive, our enterprise will be a failure. The mode of life which it will offer men will be inferior to that of the rich in present Society, who can either lead a life of idle ease, or who are interested in their

pursuits. We will pow explain briefly the method of In-We will now explain briefly the method of In-custrial Organization which we propose; it is that of Nature; we take her in our guide. Nature's method of organization is by Groups and Series of Groups; all her kingdoms are organized in Series of Groups with centere and wings, calling out ambition, emula-tion, corporate enthusiasm and friendly alliances. It is this system which we would apply to the Or-ganization of Labor. Each branch of work would be

ganization of Labor. Each branch of work would be prosecuted by a Group, composed of persons united from a taste for the occupation, and from affinity of character. The members of the Group would divide the work among themselves, choose their officers, lay down rules and regulations for their government, and man age their sflairs free from dictation or control. Thus a Group is a little corporation or company of persons, etgaged voluntarily and from choice in the exercise of rome special department of industry. Art or Science, presecuting it on their own account, and perfectly free in their operations.

A Series is composed of several Groups, as a Group is composed of several individuals. A number of Groups, occupied with the different parts of a branch of industry, and regularly organized, would constitute a Series.

A Series will exercise the whole of a bra th of In-

a Series.

A Stries will exercise the whole of a brach of Industry, as the Groups, the parts of r. If, for example, five varieties of the Horse are bred on the domain, there will be a Group occupied with each variety, and the five Groups united will form the Series, which will have charge of the whole species, and constitute the Series of horse-breeders. The same system will be applied to the care or cultivation of the varieties of any species in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. This is the system of Nature: "Series of Groups of Vegetables, and Series of Groups of Cultivators."

In a branch of manufactures, the various parts or divisions would be prosecuted by as many Groups, and the whole by a Series. In branches of agriculture in which varieties are not cultivated or are of secondary importance, like wheat-growing, for example, the Groups would be formed according to functions; there would be Groups of plowmen, of reapers, threshors, teamsters, and machinists. The Groups in each of these departments would form a Series: the Groups of plowmen, a Series of plowmen; the Groups of reapers, &c. Thap sends of all the plowing and reaping of the great Farm.

There would be emulation between Groups cultivating or breeding varieties of vegetables or animals nearly alike, so as to admit of rival pretensions as to superior excellence; and there would be friendly alliances between Groups occupied with varieties that were unlike and did not admit of comparisons as to superiority, and, as a consequence, of rivalry. This balance of emulation—of competition on the one hand, and of alliance, of league, on the other—equivalent to the principle of dissonance and accord, of individuality and corporate action—would give an interest and zeal to industrial occupations that would alique of the most experienced members, would act as a consulting body, and give advice as to the management of the whole Farm. It would lead the aid of its experience, but would hor possess the power of controlling the Series, or of dictating to them what

Every person would belong to several Groups and take part in as many different occupations, executing some detail in the works in which he was engaged. This would lead to the formation of friendly ties between individuals, as it would associate them in innumerable ways, and would produce that unity of interests, that concert of action, and, as a final result, that social concerd which is the great end to be at-

taited.

The Industrial Series, in full operation on the do-The Industrial Series, in full operation on the domain of the great Farm, would be, so to say, a little Industrial Army in action, engaged in useful works of preduction. They would employ all the incentives which operate on the human mind, and of watch experience indicates the use; they would have their working uniforms, their elegant tools, implements and machinery; their banners floating to labor which have been applied successfully in the military career and other departments of human affairs, such as the chance of preferment, the acquisition of distinction and honors, neward of ment, caprid de corps, elegance of material equipments, uniforms, banners, music, etc. The most laborious labors of the great Farm, such as the plowing of its vast fields, could, by these means, be transformed into Industrial Tournaments, and invested with charm and dignity.

The sentiments of noble ambition, of generous emulation, of corporate enthusiasm and devotion would be arcused, and would be appealed to in all difficult industrial labors, and the great work of creating the

disbonest, so prone to discord, that it is impossible—
se soon as any corsiderable number are united—to
establish concord, order and harmony among them.
This is perfectly true when a false system is employed; but Nature must have reserved some means
of combining and associating men, insumach as she
has created them social beings, and as all great operations and economies can be effected only by association. What we have to do is to discover Nature's
method of Organization, which is that of the Series of
Groups. This method is adapted to human nature,
and when established it will produce concord and
unity, by employing properly and naturally the charseters, tastes and inclinations of men.

The organization of the Groups is perfectly democratic in its character—that is, based on easet justice,
equality, the absolute respect of individual rights,
and the government by intelligence. The members
hame their own laws, elect their officers, determine
the value of the different kinds of labor, the division
of profits, &c. Each individual chooses the work or
function for which he has a trate and especity, and
associates for whom he feels a sympathy. This
will secure personal liberty on the one hand. On the
other, the individual must live up to the law of the
Group, and be punctual, exact and efficient in the

will scoure personal interty on the one hand. On the other, the individual must live up to the law of the Group, and be punctual, exact and efficient in the execution of the work he takes upon hinself, which will secure order—the necessary compenent to integral liberty. Thus, through this system, we shall realize Liberty and Order in Industry, and solve a problem which is now believed insolvable, namely, the harmonious co-peration of masses of men, leading to mitty of action and collective concern. to unity of action and collective concord.

In my next, I will speak of the system of property, the division of profits, and sum up. A. BRISHANE.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE WHALESHIP JUNIOR.

ADDITIONAL AND INTERSTING PARTICULARS—A THRILLISC NARRATIVE.

From The Beston Journal.

Cyrus W. Plumer, Jacob Wright, William Sampson, Joseph Brooks, William Cartha, Adam Connell, H. Stanley and William Herbert, the sailore who were engaged in the celebrated mutiny on board the whaleship Junior from New Bedford, were arraigned in the United States Commissioner's Court, before A. C. Cueshman of New Bedford, Commissioner, immediately on their arrival in this city, Saturday evening.

J. Hardy Prince, e.g., appeared as their counsel, and they were remanded to jail, and the morning at 104 o'clock they were sgain brought before the Commissioner, Chas. L. Woodruff, eq., United States District Attoriey, appearing in benulf of the Government.

The princepara were brought into Court heavily.

District Attorney, appearing in behalf of the Government.

The prisoners were brought into Court heavily incred, and appeared unconcerned and careless—much more so than when we saw them in jail. They did not seem to realize the enormity of the offense they are charged with, but laughed and joked with each other until the opening of the Court. Plumer, the ringleader, is of light complexion, has a light moustache and beard, and light hair, tolerably long. His personnel is not by any means repulsive, and his eyes do not gleam with that ferocity which his alleged misdeds would seem to imply that he possessed. He wore a blue woolen shirt, with drab pants, in Court. The rest wore coats. We understand that since they have been in jail they have slept soundly most of the time.

No indicial examination was gone into this morning, but an informal investigation for the purpose of de-ciding what witnesses to hold.

The substance of this information has already been

rublished, but we presume the following full extract from the leg book, which we copy, will be found in interesting. The entry was made by Henry Mason, one of the crew, at the dictation of William Nelson Provest, the first officer, who was wounded by the

It contains an explicit account of the affair, and we

Provoct, the first officer, who was woulded by the mutineers:

It contains an explicit account of the affair, and we publish it entre:

Lat 30 50 S. Jon. 160 57 E., Dec. 25, '57, shortened sall for the might, and everything appeared as neual until 1 o'clock Sanday morning, when the cabin was attacked by the five mental present the captain with a whaling gan containing three large balls. The balls went in at his left side and passed under his ribs and entered the side of the ship. The captain sprang from his bed and said, "Oh! my field, what is this." He was answered by Flamer, "G—d d—n yoo, it is me." He then selzed the captain by the hair of the head, at the same time calling on his men to up with their hatchets, and commenced cutting him with his hatchet. After he had struck him three or four times, he let him fail on the floor, and then Plamer went on deck. The mate was also shot by a whiling gim in the heads of John Hall, allies Win. Payne. I was fired upon at the time the captain was, the charge from the gan went so close to my left cheek as to take the skin off. and entered my left shoulder; it stunned are so that I knew nothing, "My God! my God! what is the same time calling for some to come to me.

I said. "Staward, come here;" the steward made haste to ylevy, but was met at the door by John Hall, with a cooper's ax naised (he had dropped his gan) and told him if he said a word he would cut him down, and I sung out "Boy "the boy turned out and came to me with a light, and I told him to put the fire out in my bath; when I went into the second mate's berta he was sleet, too; the third mate was cut of his berth, on the deck, dying; I left him and went to the captain's room; I was barefooted, not having time to dress myself, when I entered the room, I found I may be the boy brought a light, I saw the captain tying out the deck dying; I raised him up, and he breathed his last. I then opened his ches, and took out his revolver, loaded three shots, and determined the out in the boy to tell the second mate to c

had mortified, but they had it deesed. They told me all they wanted of me was to take them where they wanted jo go, and I might have the ship. So I did it to save my life and the ship.

The third mate had the boarding-knife run through him several times by Cornelius Burns; and after he had killed him he was told to get out of the way by Richard Cartha and Cartha struck at the second mate with another boarding knife, but it struck the berth board. He then struck at him again, and the second mate caught the blade and bent the point over the board. By that time i was out of my berth, hallowing. Cartha thin first at the second mate with a pocket-pistol, and shit him in the breast. All I saw befor I took, to the hold was that the second mate with a pocket-pistol, and shit him in the breast. All I saw befor I took, to the hold was that the second was wounded, and I supposed he was killed after he went on deck. The remainder of the aforesaid testimony was told me after I was taken.

The preceedings on deck are thus detailed by one of the men: Rathard of clock on Saturday morning I, with all the foremat hands not engaged in the mutiny, was awakened from a sound sieep, and was told by one of the gang that the ship was taken, and that the captain and second mate were dead.

They said the mate bad stowed himself away. They made us come on deck and compelled no to belp them to put the fire out. We were then made to come on deck and were made to same on deck and was made prisoner by the gang. Plumer then bound him, sent him to the forecastle and set a strict watch ouer him. All hands except two at each hatch were made to come all and work at patting out the fire on much subdoud that we could venture below.

A couple of men were tren sent below into the cabin and bent a tope on the captain and sent made fast to him, and be was there more the captain and sent made fast to him, and be was there more on the captain and sent proportion of the men or deck and come on the captain and the structure of the captain and the structure

stroyed, excepting hered and water. The clothing and the articles on board to recruit the ship, were destroyed.

The male then resumes his account as follows:

Dec. 25 to 29, 1857.—After telling the men to not out the fire, which were the lest words I said, I started between decks to the lewer hold. As I passed the main-hatch, Plumer raised the corner of the hatch and said, "Come up here, and we won't hurt you, but only give you the length of this." At the time the men were called aft to work, heard them walking, and supposed they were all against me. I heard no one speak except Plumer, Cartina and Hall. While the men were putting out the fire he came aft and raised the corner of the after hatch, and went down into the lower hold; crept aft to the run, While I was at the run, they made the foremast hands go down between decks and break out the cask of powder; they were afraid to go thouselves, as I supposed. After I saw no hopes of shooting the ring is acce, I proceeded on to midships, on the starboard side; I supposed it was on the second day after I was shot; I then raised my bunds to food, and saked limit to protect my son; I almost choked with thirst.

I then said, "O God, wilt thou be so kind as to give me a little.

been applied successfully in the military career and other departments of human affairs, such as the other of preferment, the acquisition of distinction and borors, reward of merit, esperit de corps, elegance of material equipments, uniforms, barners, music, etc.

The most laborious labors of the great Farm such as the plowing of its vast fields, could, by these means, be transformed into Industrial Tournaments, and invested with charm and digotity.

The sentiments of noble ambition, of generous emulation, of corporate enthurisms and devotion would be accused, and would be appealed to in all difficult in the sentiments of noble ambition, of generous emulation, of corporate enthurisms and devotion would be accused, and would be appealed to in all difficult in which the successary to the misterial comfort of man, and of subduing and harmonizing material nature, would be presented voluntarily, and with energy and enthusiasm.

Had I space to enter into a full description of the service of the cold; I turns piece of my shirt-tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt tall and wrapped it around the cold; I turns piece of my shirt ta

beld; they told me five days. Ithought I had only been three. While I was in the held I was as strong as alim, hat when I came on dock I could accordly stat d; while I was in the hold I could hear a kind of vector in my shaulder, and I trace whom the I was badly hurt; it swelled very bed; my shirt being bloody, or ld and stif, I shifted it around, and put the soft side on the I may about the the same day I was found.

When I got on deck I could not stand; I looked so had they had pity on me; the foremant hands said; I looked so had they had pity on me; the foremant hands said; if there had been any or helf forem with hee, they could had have told who I was, I was so much altered; my hair stood upright from being short. They told me aft, but Arthur one up to me with a pistol or red and a hatched raised, and struck me on the lame shoulder and said, "I am going to shoot you." He then made motion a with the hatchet, and said, "I will cut your more off," and kept sulking near my law.

and said, "I win out your nose on, ind apper anneal near my
Plumer told him to keep will and not shoot mo, but had work to hold him back. Plumer told me that if I weeldtake
them a hore where they wanted to go, I should not be horr, but
should have the ship, and said: "You never missued m, and I
shall not shoot you." but my thoughts were that as soon as they
made land they would hit me; my sufferings were indescribable;
they took me forward to the fare-order, and it do no that Mr. Dord
was all right: my heart was overjoyed, and I said, "Let me see
him." I was then sent oft, and he was kept forward in irons, they

then made irons for me not of iron hoop, and made them a small that I could hardly get them on; the irons were made to hoary from hoop, and is the shape of an oxbow, with an ison hot running through, and a padlock on the end instead of a key; then asked them to put them on my feet and not on my hards, or account of my shoulder; they then kept my irons off and set m free, thinking I would have a better chance to navicate the ship.

NELSON PROVES: We take the following extract from the

We take the following extract from the log, which was written by Picuner's orders:

Lat 37 deg 58 min. S. lon 68 dec. 57 min. Stilay, December 28, 1837. This is to certify that we. Cerus Picuner, John Hall, Richard Carths, Councins Burns and Witham Hurbert. did, on the night of the 25 h of December last, take the ship Junker, and that all others in the ship are quite innocest of the deed. The captain and third mate were killed, and the second mate was wounded and taken presoner at the time. The mate was wounded to the shoelder with balls from a whallow run, and at tee time we fired we set his bed on fire, and he was obliged, for fear of sufficient we set his bed on fire, and he was obliged, for fear of sufficient, to take to the lower bod, whose he remained until Wedresday aftersoon. We could not find him before, but we undertock a strict search and found him there.

We promised him his life and the ship, if he would come out and sure neder without any trouble, and so he came out. Since he has been in the ship he has been a good officer, and hus kepthip place. We agreed to leave him a greater part of the crew, and we have put him under oath not to attempt to fillow us, but to go straight away and not no elect us.

We shall watch accumal her for some time, and if he attempts to follow us or stay around her for some time, and if he attempts to follow us or stay around her fee, we shall come on based and such the ship. If we had not found Mr. Nelson the ship would have been lest. We have taken two basts and ten men, and everything we wanted; we did not put Mr. Nelson the ship would have been lest. We have taken two basts and ten men, and everything we wanted; we did not put Mr. Nelson in he ship would have been lest. We particularly wish to say, that all others in the ship but we

time.
We particularly wish to say, that all others in the ship but five aforesais men are quite innocent of any part in the affair.
CYRL'S PLUMER,
JOHN HALL.

of his being wounded, but we kept a strict grard over him all the times.

We particularly wish to say, that all others in the ship but we five aforessis men are quite innocant of any part in the affair.

(Signed)

RICHARD CARTHA.

CORNELLUS SURNS.

WILLIAM BURBERT.

Ship Junior, New-Sedford, Man.

P. A. Parker, Sydney Webster, Rufus Choate and J. Hardy Price, consented to act as counsaif for the prisoners to-day.

The District Aftorrey has received a communication from the Consul at Sydney, Robert D. Merrill, transmitting the following documents:

Copy of a letter from Bobert D. Merrill, Consul at Sydney, to Capt. A F. Gardner, of the whaling ship Junior. April 23, 1832. Copy of a letter from the Governor of the saint of the Governor of the saint of the Governor. Letter from the Governor of the pallsoner.

The intention of these murineers wes to get on shore and prowl around as highwaymen. Plumer, the rine-leader, having already been initiated into the business. They were allowed to leave the ship in boats, as stated above in the extract from the log-book, which was inserted by Plumer's orders. They attempted to penetrate the interior from Ninety-Mile Beach, but were unable to do so from a scarcity of water. Six attemted it, however, and four went to Two-Fold Bay, giving out that they were Mamericans from Sidney bound for Melbourne; they were maturated and arrested.

Plumer, who called himself Capt. Wilson, became quite a ladies' man thern, and was on the eve of marriage, when arrested. The intelligence of the tragedy was carried to Sydney by Capt. Haddon of the Lochiel, Jan. 9, and on the next day the Junior arrived, and these men were pursued and arrosted, as already stated. Great credit is due to the American Consulfer his vigilance, and to the British autaorities for their assistance.

The London Quarterly Review, for July, contains a valuable paper on this subject, based upon the official returns of weeks, collisions and other disasters at a containing the paper on the subject, based upon the official retu

The Lordon Quarterly Review, for July, contains a valuable paper on this subject, based upon the official returns of wrecks, collisions and other disasters at sea, reported in the official returns of the English Board of Trade, &c. It is shown that from 1852 to 1856, the number of wrecks was 5,1-28, being an average of 1,025 a year. Of these, 1,940 occurred by stranding, 244 collisions, 2401 sustained serious damage having to discharge, 543 collisions with serious damage.

The total losses from all causes amounted to 2,18 The total lesses from all causes amounted to 2.184 the total lesses from all causes amounted to 2.184 the desiruction of life consequent upon these casualities was 1.148 persons, or upon an average of five years nearly 830 in each year. The loss by wrecks is estimated at 21.000.000 a year at least, and by other casualities at £500.000, making together the enormous sum of £1,500.000 as the annual loss of the United Winedow from the accidents on her own coast—a sum.

rum of £1,5000,000 as the annual loss of the United Kingdom from the accidents on her own coast—a sun, says The Review, would be ample to build all the harbors of refuge that are needed around its shores.

In pursoing this inquiry into causes, the Review assigns the first place to marine insurance as the chief cestroyer; unseaworthiness and overloading of vessels; their being infound in anchors, cables, & z.; defects of compasses, want of good charts and insunptiency of masters, all being fairly attributed to this source. If the slip-owners were not guaranteed from source. If the slip-owners were not guaranteed from less, they would take care that their vessels were serwerthy, well commanded and furnished. The terms worthy, well commanded and furnished. The terms of insurance, moreover, offer a direct premium to create in all cases of casualty a "total loss," as in case the ship is got off and repaired, the assured has to bear one third of the loss, whereas if the loss is total to gets the whole of his insurance.

Of a class of casualties which are not unknown in England, but which are most frequent on the Fiorida Reef, the Review thus speaks:

"It is notorious that our American friends are in the habit of salling ships into these waters with the deliberate intention of

Reef, the Review tous speams.

"It is noterious that our American friends are in the habit of sailing sings into those waters with the deliberate intention of streeting them to destruction. So well is this known, that those on abore can predict, with tolerable accuracy, from the handling of the vessel, whether she is about to be sunk or not. Whom it is not the shipper's interest to lose the craft he will allow the wreckers, who warm as plentifully as sharks in those waters, to art as plots, and to pot the abit in dangerous positions for the purpose of making a claim to the salvage, which the sayondary copylain shares with them. In the year 1956, 1503, and 1859, 129, or plain shares with them. In the year 1956, 1504, and 1859, 129, or plain shares with them. In the year 1956, 1504, and 1859, 129, or plain where we can be a fine of the purpose of making as the same opportunity, bors in this particular; had the Zonglish the same opportunity, bors in this particular; had the Zonglish the same opportunity, there would always be found persons to enter upon similar practices. The memory of wreaking is not yet extinct in Cornwall, and only a few years give it was notorious that the pilots of the sole of the vessels in shet charge to be slipped in very moderate gales of wind, occause these worthless had a good understanding with the chain and anchor makers of the neighboring ports who would have to supply fresh tackle.

It must be admitted that the same cause which prompts these villaintes, operates in some measure as an antidote. The understanding with the chain and anchor makers of the neighboring ports who would have to supply fresh tackle.

and anchor makers of the neighboring ports who would have to supply fresh tackle. It must be admitted that the same cause which prompts these villaintes, operates in some measure as an antidite. The underwriters at Lloyd's and the different marine insurance offices act in a certain degree as the police force of the seas. Their acents are as pluifful and ubiquitous as files, and there is no port of the edd or new world without one or more of them. Through the medium of these marine sentries, whose eyes are always upon the ocean, disasters at sea are speedily made known to the underwriters, and in those cases where the telegraph is at hand, a ship has scarcely broken up or come sahors, before hundreds are reading the account of the disaster upon the 'Board' at Lloyd's. With this spider-like web of intelligence screading from port to port and from ocean to ocean the chances of wreckers either on abiphoard or on land must certainly diminish. The acuteness of the underwriters, sharpened by self-interest; is brought to bear upon the distant point, and all the resources of a powerful exponsible in which are possible to be a support of the confirmed. A singular instance of the vigor and ingravity displayed by their sgents in pursuing the maxime robber was afforded by the case of the American ship W. T. Sayward. This versel was reported by her skipper to have been lost off Loo Choo, on her voyage from San Francisco to Shannine, and the sum claims of of the insurers in this country was 250,000, and the value of the cargo, which was reported to have comprised among other things, 56 000 Carolus dellars. It struck the gantile tone engaged to actile the claim that it was very unusual to slip such a quantity of this "Pillia" collar," and on liquirities of the bones in which the "dollars" and on liquirities of the bones in which the "dollars" and on liquirities of the bones in which the "dollars" and on liquirities of the bones in which the "dollars" and on liquirities of the bones in which the "dollars" were school and they w

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The steamship City of Washington, Capt. Petris, did not sail yesterday for Laverpool, but is detained un-

Analyst reported in Toronto to the sense of the reported and a sense of the sense of greater than the first of the sense o

men of tried shillity, and have no loubt put forth all their shill and perseverance, knowing the saxiety of their respective friends to achieve a triumph. It may be fairly presumed, therefore, that the superiority of le Nightirgale is in her model.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH STREET (YORKVILLE) M. E. CHURCH.

The corner stone of this church was laid yesterday after con with appropriate commences, quite a large compary being gathered together to witness the some. The cancieres were commenced by the reading of a hynn by the Rev. Sameri. Szanan, who was the first rate of of the church, which was sung to the time of old Hundred, followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Par. S.

A few verses of seather by nn were then sung.
The Rev. Mr. Osnonn made a few remarks, and
read a short history of the church, showing its connection with the old John-street Church. That church nection with the old John-street Church. That church was ci-dicated on the 30th of October, 1761, and stood for fifty years, when it was taken down, and the great part of the timbers removed to what was called the Bowery Village Church, near what is now St. Mark a Place. In 1801 that church was taken down, and the timbers removed to this present site, and put into the Yorkville Church. They commenced pulling down that Yorkville Church on the 3d of August last, and found these old timbers. They are not them the and that Yorkville Church on the 3d of August last, and found these old timbers. There are on them the red chalk marks which were made when they were taken from John street. On these timbers are marks of the ex of Philip Embury, who, i is said, howed many of them with his own bands. They commenced digging on the present foundation the very day that the news of the successful laying of the cable was announced. The Rev J. B. Waxkert then delivered a very interesting address, and was listened to with great at tention. He read from the old records, receipts signed "Phil. Embury" for "work done on the "preaching house."

tention. He read from the old leading, receipts signed "Phil. Embury" for "work done on the "preaching house."

Mr. Osnors then read a list of articles to be deposited under the corner-stone. There are the description of the church, a hymn book, the various Methodist periodicals, almanae of 1857, religious papers of the day, fire Triburge of last Winter containing the history of the revival, The Fridden's Message, a piece of a beam from the old John street church, and a piece of the telegraphic cable, &c.

The present church is to be 100 feet in length, 44 feet in breadth by 38 feet in hight, and will cost nearly \$9,000. There are at present 39 members, and a Sabbath-Schwel of some 200 children. The Rev. Abiatic Osbore, D. D. is pastor.

The Cammittee are going to cut up the old John Street timbers to be made into canes and other articles, to be sold to raise money. A collection was taken up on the spat to present a gold-mounted cane coeting \$50 to the Rev. Mr. Seaman, who was the first pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Bayes then proceeded to lay the

paster.

The Rev. Dr. Baxes then proceeded to lay the store, in the name of the Holy Trinity; after which he made a few remarks, saying that he preached the last sermon ever delivered in the old John Street.

last sermon ever delivered in the old John Street. Church, and gave a description of the old pulpit. He also preached the first sermon in the second John Street. Church.

Dr. O-nors then presented the cane to Mr. Seaman with appropriate remarks, to which Mr. Seaman responded with much feeling, thanking his friends for the unexpected pleasure.

The exercises were closed by singing the Doxology, and the benediction by the Rev. E. C. Botsford of the Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterian Church.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board met to-day (Thursday) at the usual hour and place. Present—John Clancy eq. (Acting Mayor), President Haswell, and Drs. Thompson, Rockwell and

Muler.

The application of the schooner North State was referred to the Health Officer with power.

Schooner May asked to preced to Upper Quaractine. Granted.

Ship Evening Star was allowed to proceed under the

rule—15 days after discharging her cargo.

The bank T. D. Carver petitioned to come up to the upper Quarantine. Referred to the Health Officer,

with power.
S.hr. Kate Stewart complained that her cargo of S.hr. Kate Stewart complained that her cargo of cotten was not allowed to come to the city. The Board credered it to be put on barges at Quarantine.

The brig Rainbow asked to proceed to Elizabethport for coal. Granted, to take place on Monday, 30th inst. There were no new cases of bogus yellow fever reported to the Board.

Ship Sheridan allowed to proceed on the let of Saptember.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING.-Thursday. Aug. 26, 1858.—Match, \$200, mile heats, best three in

This was a very exciting trot, and there was a large attendance present to witness the race.
Usion Course, L. I.—Thoutine.—Tuesday, Aug.

11, 1858 -Match, \$500, mile bests, in harness. H. Woodsuff's b. g. Boney Young.....Received forfeit S. Hongland's bl. g. Bine Pony............Pald forfeit PACING ON THE ROAD .- Monday, Aug. 23, 1859.

Match, \$400, mile heats, to road wagons.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN ON THE PACIFIC.

P. at I've Washington Union. we learn that the War Department has determined to order Gen. Harney to the command of the army in Washington Territory, to conduct a Winter campaign against the Indians. This is an important and delicate trust conferred upon a general wao has won great distinction in contending with the savages. A Winter campaign against powerful and wealthy tibes, in a country extremely broken and little known, is a work which will tax all the capacity and experere of the general in command, and will be looked after with great solicitude by the whole country.

leave for the Pacific in about six weeks, in which time

they will have an opportunity to make all needful pre-parations for their work.

The country have unbounded confidence in the expe-The country have unbounded confidence in the experience energy, and military capacity of Gen. Harney. He has been assigned one of the most important commands ever undertaken in this country. The foe are powerful, numerous, wealthy, and asgacious. They are, too, unquestionably the bravest tribes on the whole continent. Flushed with their victory over Col. Steptce, and thus led to underrate the white man's strength and prowess, they certainly promise a fine job for our army now concentrating against them. The result, however, cannot be doubtful. A Winter's campaign, we feel confident, conducted by Gen. Harney, will tell the whole story of Indian subjugation in the Pacific.

It may be asked why the Winter has been determined upon as the scason for proceeduing hostilities

It may be asked why the Winter has been determined upon as the season for proceduling hostilities against the tribes in Washington? This, we learn, has been in consequence of the peculiar face of the country inhabited by the Indians. It is coursed by high mountains which are inaccessible except through certain gorges known only to the Indians, through which they can escape, and thus defeat the best-laid plans of the invadors. These gorges or passes are filled in the Winter with snow, and are wholly inaccessible: the tribes will be thus inclosed within the valleys where snow falls in light quantities and remains only a day or two on the ground. With pontoen wagons, rubber bags, and other implements of protection in crossing the streams, it is believed Gereral Harney, an experienced and coergetic woodsman, and "a good Indian fighter," will have no difficulty in peastrating all the Indian settlements and disencembering them of their cattle, horses, and provisions, if nothing else, on which they solely and provisions, if nothing class, on which they solely rely. We have no great faith in mere battles with the Incians. They will never fight if they can avoid it. Gen. Jackson's system of fighting Indians was to destroy their cattle, horses, and their means of subdestroy their cattle, horses, and their means of sub-sistence. This is sure to paralyze them and make them are for peace. A Winter campaign alone can do this, for however well-advised of the country, the tribes have still a better knowledge of it, and can re-main in harmless security, while our army is looking over their deserted villages and contemplating their ubjunitions character.

A SINGULAR WAY OF GAINING A LIVELIMOOD.—
For a long time past, a man of about 50 years of age, genteel appearance, and wearing gold spectacles, has been putting the owners of untentanted houses to a vast deal of trouble and expense. This man is a regular leader of the papers, and whenever he discovers a house for rent he calls upon the owner and gels the ley for the purpose of looking at the premises. He not only retains the front door key, but takes all the others he can find in the house. The keys of two houses belonging to Mr. Hemphill, residing in Vinestreet, were thus obtained, and when Mr. H. applied to a locksmith to have new keys fitted, he found that the same man had been relling keys for a long while to various shops in town. Several hundred keys have been purchased from him by the lock-mith on whom Mr. H. called,

The New-York Tribune.

1858-59.

The successful laying of the trans-Atlantic Telegraphic Cable marks & new ers in the history of

Human Progress. Henceforth, Europe, Westers Asia and Northern Africa lie within an bour's distance from our shores, and the battle which decides the fate of a kingdom, the capture of a Vienna or Gibraltar, the fall of a dynasty, the triumph of a usurpa tion, the birth of an heir to royalty, the death of a Nicholas or Wellington, in any country which buches the Mediterranean, the Eurine, the Black Sea or the German Ocean, will be published in New-York the next morning, if not on the very day of its occurrence. In a moment, as it were, we have been thrown into the immediate intellectual neighborhood of the whole civilized and a large portion of the semi-barbarous world. The rise and fall of stocks in London or Paris will henceforth be reported from day to day in the journals of our seaboard cities. The boldest operators in Wall-street will refuse to buy or sell until they have read the quotations of that day's business on the Royal Exchange and at the Bourse, whose transactions will have slosed an hour or so before ours can begin. A revolution in Paris, an important vote in Parliament, an insurrection in Italy, a fire in Constantinople, will be discussed around the breakfast tables of New-York o few hours after its occurrence. A mighty though silent transformation in the conditions of human existence has just been effected by the little wire stretching across the ocean's bed from the soast of Ireland to that of British America, and one inevitable result of this must be an unexam pled community of feeling and interest among the nations of Christendom, and a consequent desire for a more intimate acquaintance with each other's doings through the medium of the Newspaper Press. It seems hardly possible that thousands should not henceforth regularly read their own lournals, who have hitherto been content with an occasional glance at those taken by their neighbors; while many who have hitherto been content with a Weekly issue will now require a Semi-Weekly or Daily. In short, Intelligence, always a vital element of growth in wisdom, success in business, or enjoyment in life, has now become indispensable to all. -THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, now more than

the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the new pstronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth constrained, at a heavy weekly cost, to deserve. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS-of those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every rational being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best-of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery -but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports-all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extensionall who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba-all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to blees our childrenall who profoundly realize that "RIGHTEOURNESS "exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by mesas which sontravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seeks to help help themselves-must command our earnest sym pathy and cooperation.

seventeen years old, which was the first journal in

Within the present year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press at a cost of \$30,000 merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it franksees in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political, intellectual and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend Ests of those who would receive and read a specimes copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such asmes from post offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may thus be made to our eirsulation shall be paralleled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and seful than they have hitherto been.

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For York, Aug. 1858.

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